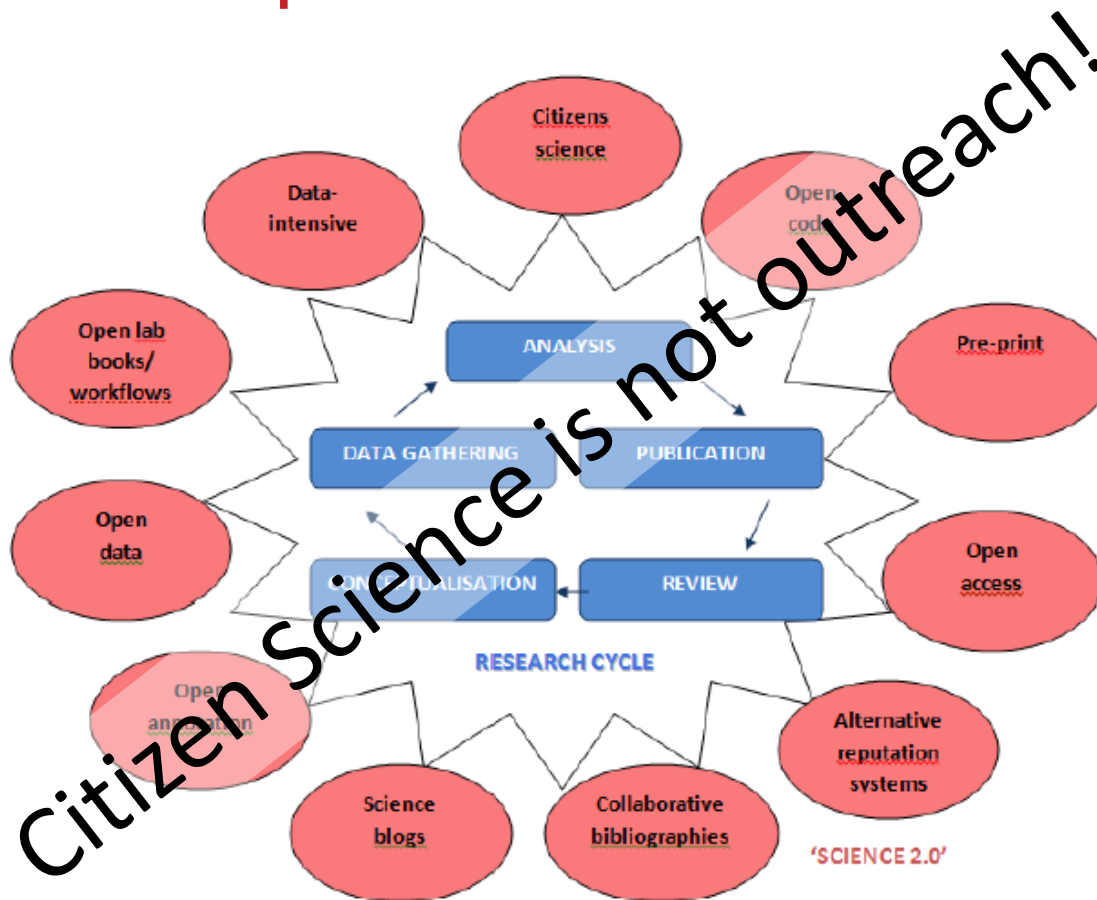


WP2 DECS: Dissemination, Engagement and Citizen Science

Stephen Serjeant
ASTERICS Mid-Term Review
March 2017

Open Science



DECS

- **Dissemination, Engagement and Citizen Science**
Lead: S. Serjeant
- Dissemination & public engagement
- Open ESFRI facilities to wider stakeholders through citizen science (Open Science, or ‘Science 2.0’)
- Audiences: scientific & technical communities, academia, private industry, other public research centres, SMEs, policy makers, general public
- Coordinated citizen science experiments to open ESFRIs & pathfinders/precursors to public
- Educational resources & efficacy metrics

Tasks

Task	Description
2.1	DECS production (audio, video, text)
2.2	Adapt mass participation infrastructure
2.3	Mass participation experiment operation
2.4	Translation and testing
2.5	Internal dissemination and project outreach

Deliverables

Deliverable	Description	Month
2.1, 2.2	Website live, brochure publication	3, 12
2.3, 2.7	Educational resources for mass participation experiments	23, 35
2.4, 2.8	Online mass participation experiments	23, 35
2.5	Video resources	29
2.6, 2.9	Open-access publications from mass participation experiments	32, 46

✓✓

✓

✓

DECS so far, in a nutshell



DECS production





Astronomy ESFRI and Research Infrastructure Cluster

- ASTERICS
- Management
- DECS
- OBELICS
- DADI
- Cleopatra
- ASTERICS for the public

[NEW] Citizen science project: Hunting for Muons with the VERITAS telescope and ASTERICS

[NEW] Third ASTERICS Technology Forum. Strasbourg, 22-23 March 2017

[NEW] Closing date extended till 15 March 2017 : Preliminary Call for Expressions of Interest for Industrial Cooperation.

[Register Now] 1st ASTERICS-OBELICS International School, 6-9 June 2017, LAPP, Annecy, France.

Bringing together the astronomy, astrophysics and particle
astrophysics communities

- Press releases and Publications
- Open Communities
- Wiki
- Indico
- Glossary and Acronyms
- Contacts

ASTERICS EVENTS

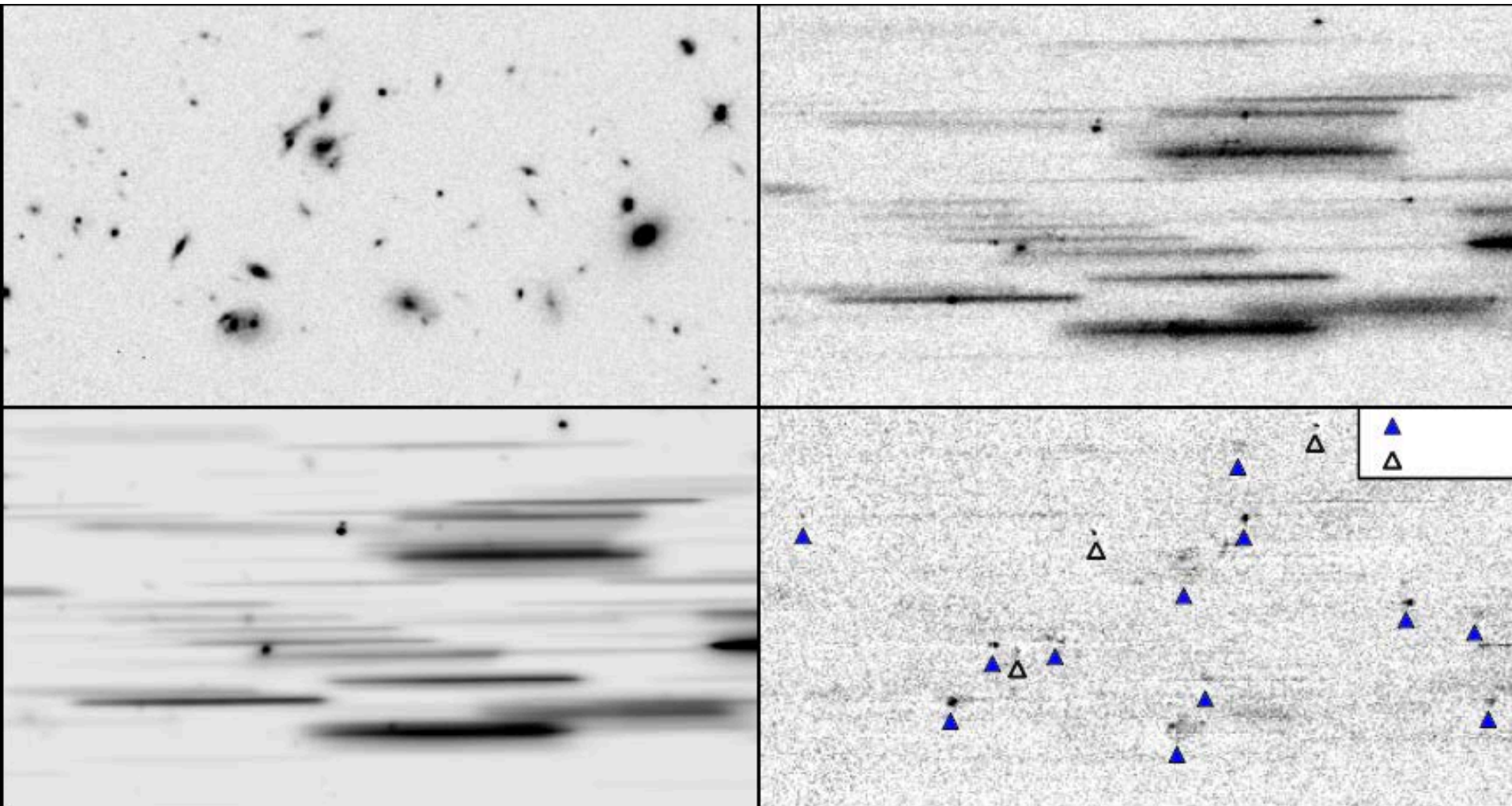
Third ASTERICS Technology Forum
Organized by ASTERICS-DADI

First ASTERICS-OBELICS International School



Pulsar Hunters ++

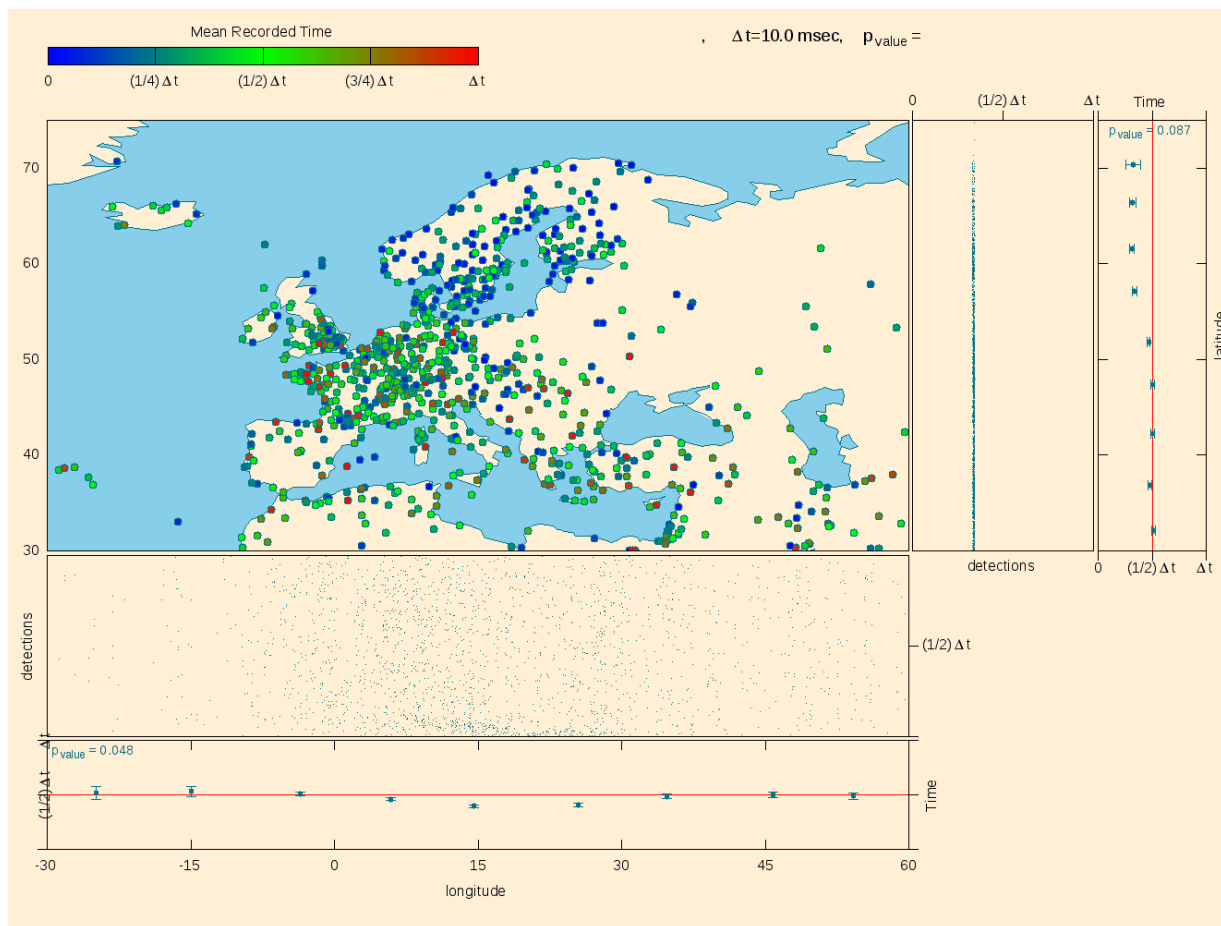
- Lead: Rene Breton
- Science goal: Extend the successful Pulsar Hunters Zooniverse project (featured on BBC Stargazing Live) to harder-to-find pulsars
- Activity: interactive data visualization of pulsar time and frequency domain data; future application to SKA



CREDO: Cosmic Ray Extremely Distributed Observatory

- Lead: Piotr Homola <https://credo.ifj.edu.pl/>
- Science objective: detect ultra-high-energy charged particles with a whole-Earth Cherenkov detector
- Activity: use mobile phones as charged particle detectors, either while charging (so horizontal) or while playing Pokemon Go (so orientation known)
- First CREDO meeting in August 2016: (47 registrants, 9 countries, 13 nationalities), quite good media coverage (TV, radio, daily press)
- **“Please feel free to convey my view of the importance of ASTERICS action in the case of CREDO: inspiration, practical know-how, valuable interpersonal exchange.”**

CREDO: Dark Universe Welcome



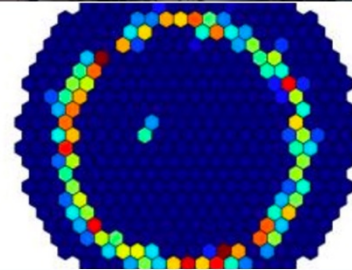
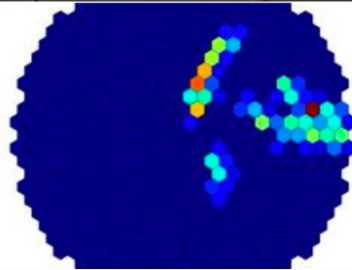
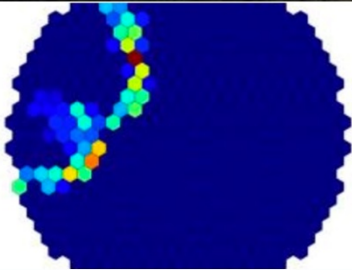
Muon Hunters

- Lead: Lucy Forston, CTA
- Science goal: detect fainter Cherenkov events by visual classification
- Activity: classify hadron vs. photon events in the CTA telescopes, morphologically and in the time domain; apply first to simulations and to e.g. HESS

Help astronomers to find elusive muons disguised as gamma rays!

[Learn more](#)

[Get started](#)



26 people are talking about **Muon Hunter** right now.

[Join in](#)

MUON HUNTER STATISTICS

45% Complete

3,983

Volunteers

1,313,913

Classifications

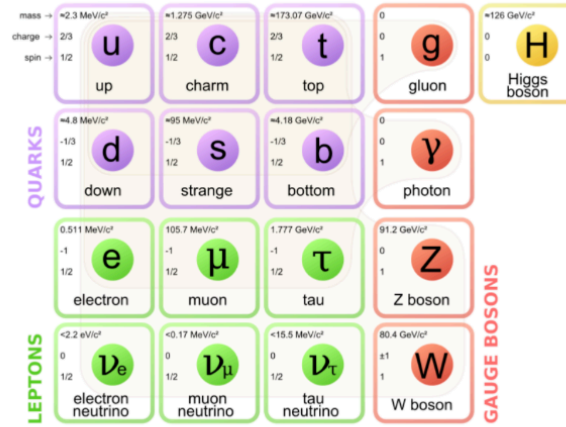
124,359

Subjects

56,521

Completed Subjects

1.3 million classifications in the first five days!



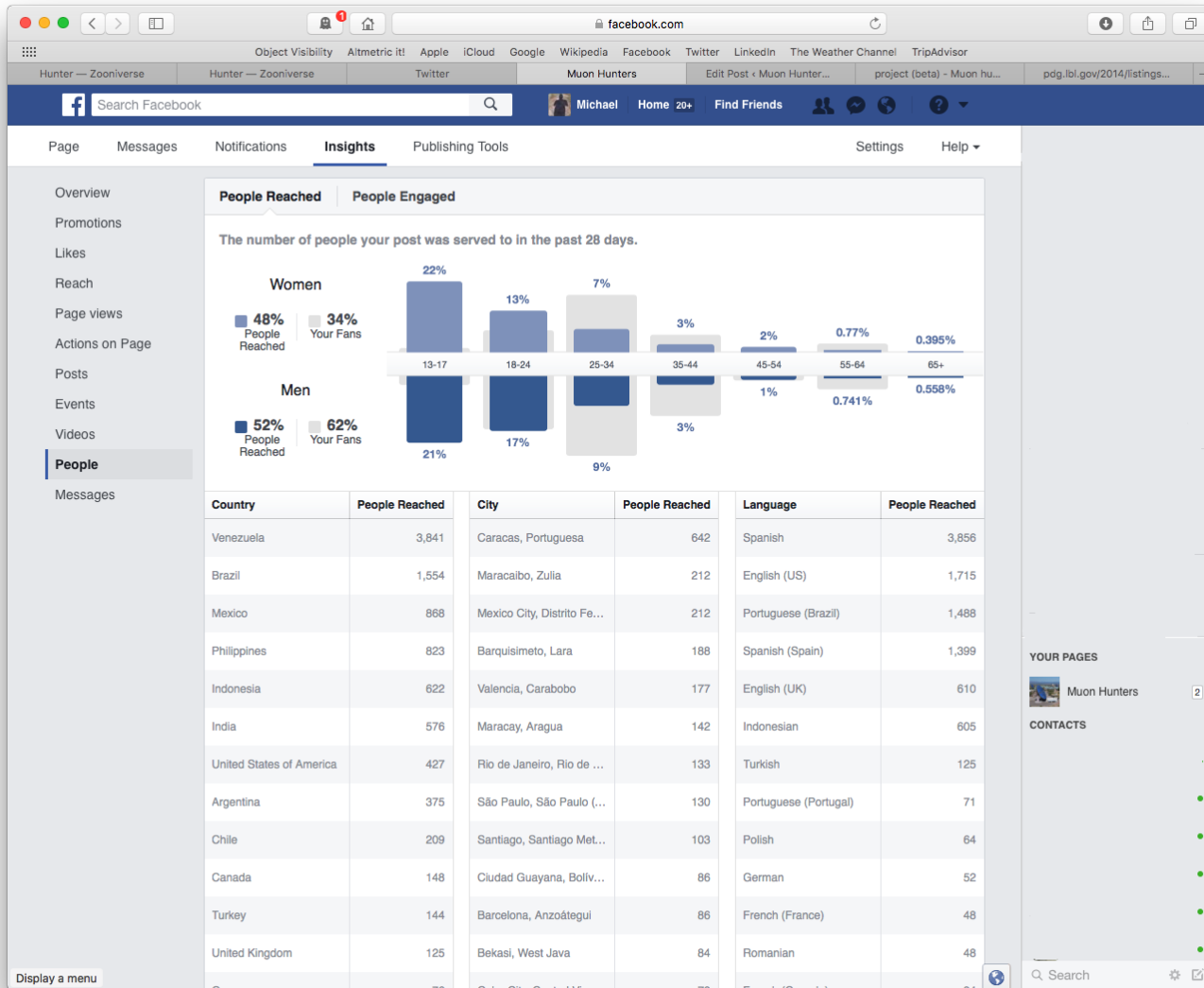
The 'standard model' of particle physics. The electron and muon can be found in green boxes halfway down the diagram.

So what is a muon?

A muon is a type of subatomic particle, which is very similar to an electron – for instance, they both have the same negative electric charge. The main difference between a muon and an electron is their mass. A muon is 207 times more massive than an electron! For comparison, you might have known that the mass of a proton (the nucleus of a hydrogen atom), is about 1,800 times that of an electron. However, unlike the proton, which has substructure and is composed of other particles, the muon is a fundamental particle in its own right.

If you think the existence of the muon is strange, you're in good company. The world-famous physicist I. I. Rabi, when first told of the discovery of the muon, said in response, "Who ordered that?" There's good reason why the muon is such an unfamiliar particle: muons are radioactive; they decay with a mean lifetime of 2.2 microseconds. That's 2.2×10^{-6} seconds, or 2.2 millionths of a second. Muons don't stick around long enough to become part of the matter we encounter day to day.

However, there are lots and lots of muons all around us, created in interactions we don't usually think of...



DECS Forward Look

- First two mass participation experiments scheduled to go live in March 2017 – one already live
- Educational resources ready at the same time; promotional animations under development
- Next Citizen Science workshop in 2017 at INAF
- Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia would like to publish the Citizen Science workshop results